

INTEGRATED TRAINING AREA MANAGEMENT

ITAM Learning Module

Tactical Units & Equipment

Lesson Three: The Army Division

Objectives

To achieve a successful ITAM program, land managers must understand the primary tactical missions and training requirements of the units that use their installation and training/testing lands. This Lesson is the third part of a five-part learning module, which will help students to learn more about the Army, its organization, and missions.

By completing this Lesson, students will:

1. Identify the types of Divisions organized within the Army and the characteristics of equipment found within each.
2. Recognize a "heavy" division from a "light" division by organization, equipment, and size.
3. Identify the basic relationship between units by branches and their functions within the Battlefield Operating Systems (BOS).
4. Understand the term "task-organization" and why it is important.

Divisions

In Lesson 1, you learned that a division performs major tactical operations and can conduct sustained engagements. You also learned that each division is categorized into a special "type". This table below illustrates the types of divisions in the Army inventory and briefly describes each type's special characteristics. Additionally, each division has a special "shoulder patch" to identify it (such as the 1st Armored Division or the 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault)).

The Army currently has 20 divisions. There are 10 Divisions in the active component, 8 divisions in the ARNG, and two divisions are multi-component divisions consisting of a mix of active Army and National Guard.

Divisions are referred to as heavy and light. Heavy divisions consist of both mechanized infantry and armored/cavalry divisions. Light divisions include infantry, airborne infantry, and air assault infantry.

HEAVY FORCES

Five (5) of the active component divisions and four (4) of the National Guard are heavy divisions. The term "heavy" comes from the fact that these divisions are equipped with tanks and mechanized infantry vehicles.

The following are heavy divisions:

- Mechanized Infantry,
- Armored, and
- Infantry.

M1A2 Abrams tanks, M2A2 Bradley Fighting Vehicles (BFV), self-propelled howitzers, and other tracked vehicles make-up the bulk of an Armored or Mechanized Infantry division. The number of tanks and BFVs vary between a mechanized or armored division. An infantry division is unique since it has a mix of Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT), Armor, and light infantry units assigned to it. The 2d Infantry Division is currently the only division organized in this manner on active duty.

ACTIVE DUTY HEAVY DIVISIONS:



ABOVE LEFT: 1st Infantry Div (MECHANIZED)" HEADQUARTERS AND TWO BRIGADES IN GERMANY (WUERZBURG), ONE BRIGADE AT FORT RILEY, KS.

ABOVE RIGHT: 2d Infantry Div: HEADQUARTERS AND TWO BRIGADES IN KOREA (UIJONBU), ONE BRIGADE AT FORT LEWIS, WA.



ABOVE LEFT: 3d Infantry Div (Mechanized), Headquarters and two brigades at Fort Stewart, GA., one brigade at Fort Benning, GA

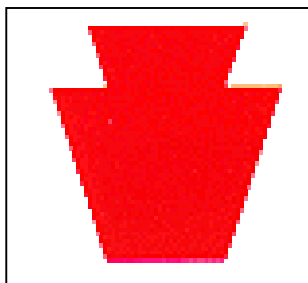
ABOVE RIGHT: 4th Infantry Div (Mechanized), Headquarters and two brigades at Fort Hood, TX, one brigade at Fort Carson, CO.



ABOVE LEFT: 1st Armor Div, Headquarters and two brigades in Germany, one brigade at Fort Riley, KS.

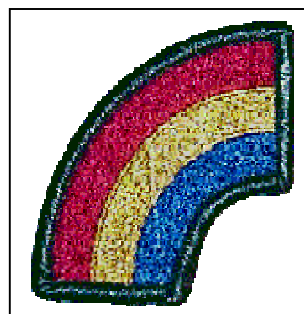
ABOVE RIGHT: 1st Cavalry Div (Armor), Headquarters and three brigades at Fort Hood, TX.

NATIONAL GUARD HEAVY DIVISION



ABOVE LEFT: 28th Infantry Division, Mechanized, Pennsylvania ARNG

ABOVE RIGHT: 34th Infantry Division, Iowa ARNG



ABOVE LEFT: 35th Infantry Division, Mechanized, KS ARNG

ABOVE RIGHT: 42nd Infantry Division, New York, ARNG.

NOT PICTURED:

- 40th Infantry Division, Mechanized, CA ARNG
- 49th Armored Division, Texas Army National Guard.

LIGHT FORCES

Eight divisions are considered to be light divisions. There are four in the active component and four in the National Guard. The term "light" is apparent when compare the size, weight, and firepower when with that of the heavy divisions.

There are three types of "Light" Divisions:

- Airborne
- Air Assault
- Light Infantry

Light divisions, as a general rule, do not have any tracked vehicles, such as tanks, in their organization. Their hallmark is tough, physically fit riflemen who fight the enemy up-close and in-person. Light divisions specialize in small-unit, limited-visibility, and rapid reaction missions in areas that do not suit heavy forces. Light forces consider dense woods, jungles, and urban areas their domain.

Each light division type fights in a similar manner; the major difference is *how* they are transported into battle. An airborne division literally drops from the sky by parachute. An air assault division is entirely transportable by helicopter. A light infantry division relies upon old-fashioned leg power to move -- hence the nickname "straight-leg" infantry.

ACTIVE DUTY LIGHT DIVISIONS



Above Left: 82d Airborne Div, Headquarters and three brigades at Fort Bragg, NC.

Above Right: 101st Airborne Div, (Air Assault), Headquarters, and three brigades at Fort Campbell, KY.



ABOVE LEFT: 10th Mountain Div, (Light Infantry), Headquarters and two brigades at Fort Drum, NY, and the 172nd Light Infantry Brigade at Fort Richardson, AK.

ABOVE RIGHT: 25th Infantry Div, (Light Infantry), Headquarters and two brigades at Schofield Barracks, HI, one brigade at Fort Lewis, WA.

MULTI-COMPONENT DIVISION

Two divisions consist of both active and reserve components. The 7th infantry Division HQ is located at Fort Carson, CO; the maneuver brigades of this division are:

- 39th, Enhanced Separate Brigade, Arkansas National Guard,
- 45th, Enhanced Separate Brigade, Oklahoma National Guard, and
- 41st, Enhanced Separate Brigade, Oregon National Guard.

These three are enhanced brigades from the ARNG. The 24th Infantry Division (Mechanized) is located at Fort Riley, KS, and is comprised of three enhanced National Guard brigades:

- 30th Heavy Separate Brigade, North Carolina National Guard;
- 48th Separate Infantry Brigade, Georgia National Guard; and
- 218th Heavy Separate Brigade, South Carolina National Guard.

COMPARISON OF HEAVY AND LIGHT DIVISION TYPES

This table shows the relative comparison between a typical heavy division and light division in very rough numbers.

HASTY COMPARISON OF DIVISIONS TYPES

	HEAVY DIVISION (ARMOR)	LIGHT INFANTRY DIVISION
Tanks & BFVs	approximately 600	None
Total Soldiers	approximately 16,000	approximately 13,000
Fuel Use	250,000 gal/day	75,000 gal/day
Deploy Time:	180+ Days (by air, if available) 21-45 Days (by sea)	4-5 days (by air) 15-30 days (by sea)

As you can see, the heavy division packs a huge punch in firepower and total troops, but it uses a lot of fuel and is very hard to deploy from a normal operating base to a

combat zone (usually in a different country and continent). Few aircraft in military or civilian inventories can carry a 70-ton M1A1 tank.

The light division, by comparison, can deploy faster with a higher percentage of rifle-carrying combat troops. The trade-off comes from the fact that a light division has little heavy firepower. M16 bullets do not stop enemy tanks.

STRYKER BRIGADE COMBAT TEAM (SBCT)

As you learned in Lesson 1, the Army is undergoing Transformation. Stryker Brigade Combat Teams (SBCTs) have been fielded in the 2nd Infantry Division and the 25th Infantry Division (Fort Lewis brigades).

Four more SBCTs, listed below, will be fielded in the future:

- The 172nd Infantry Brigade, Alaska,
- The 2nd Armored Cavalry Regiment, Fort Polk LA
- A Brigade from the 25th Infantry Division, HI
- A Brigade from the 28th ID, PA Army National Guard.



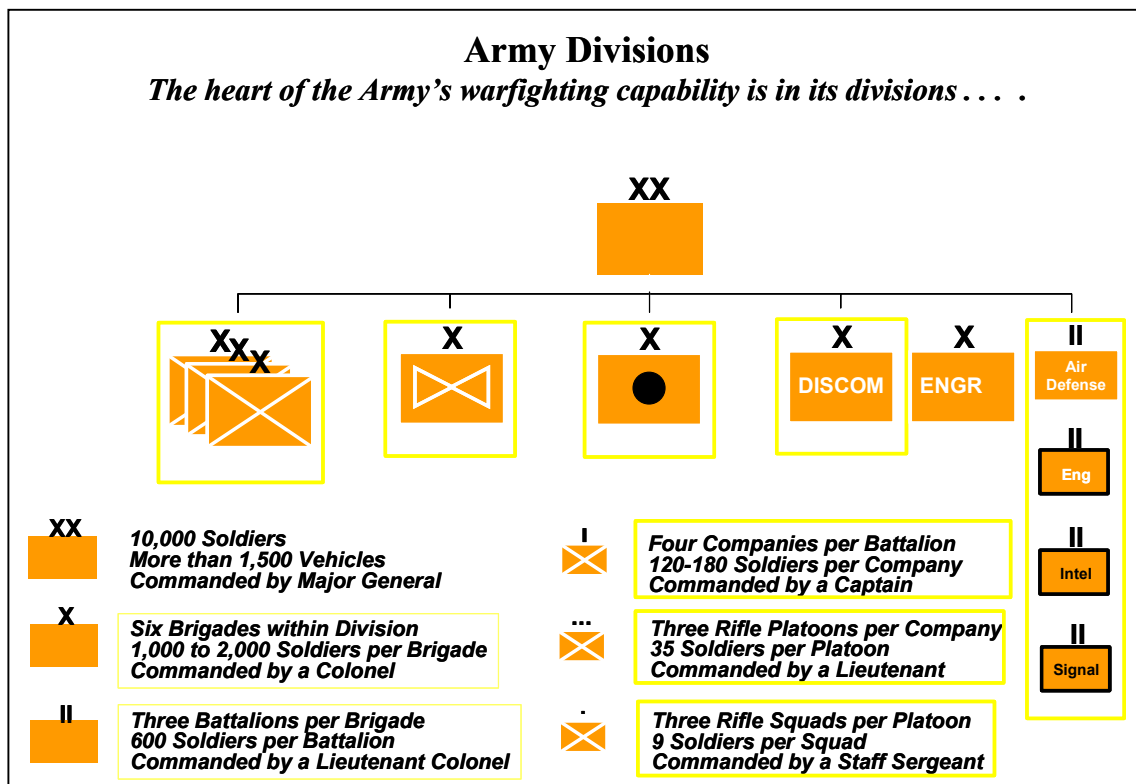
As described in Lesson 2, each SBCT will receive approximately 300 Stryker vehicles. The SBCT is optimized for operations in restrictive and urban terrain. With augmentation from division level components, an SBCT is capable of operations across the full spectrum. Although the SBCT is not as rapidly deployable as a light infantry force, it can be deployed more rapidly than heavy forces – both by air and sea.

Division Components

The division's Maneuver Brigades compose the bulk of the division's combat strength. These brigades are made-up from the armor or infantry units that do the direct fighting. Major additional firepower support comes from the Division Artillery's (or DIVARTY) cannons, howitzers, and rockets. The Aviation Brigade also lends attack helicopters that carry anti-tank missiles.

The Division Support Command (DISCOM) provides logistical support to the division, to include food, fuel, ammunition, arms, medical supplies, medical support, and repair or replacement of damaged and destroyed equipment. Other support units, such as the Combat Engineer Brigade/Battalion and the other separate battalions provide special support to the division. For example, intelligence, communications, air defense artillery, chemical, military police, reconnaissance, etc.

Below is a wiring diagram of a typical division organization. Highlighted on this diagram are the three maneuver brigades.

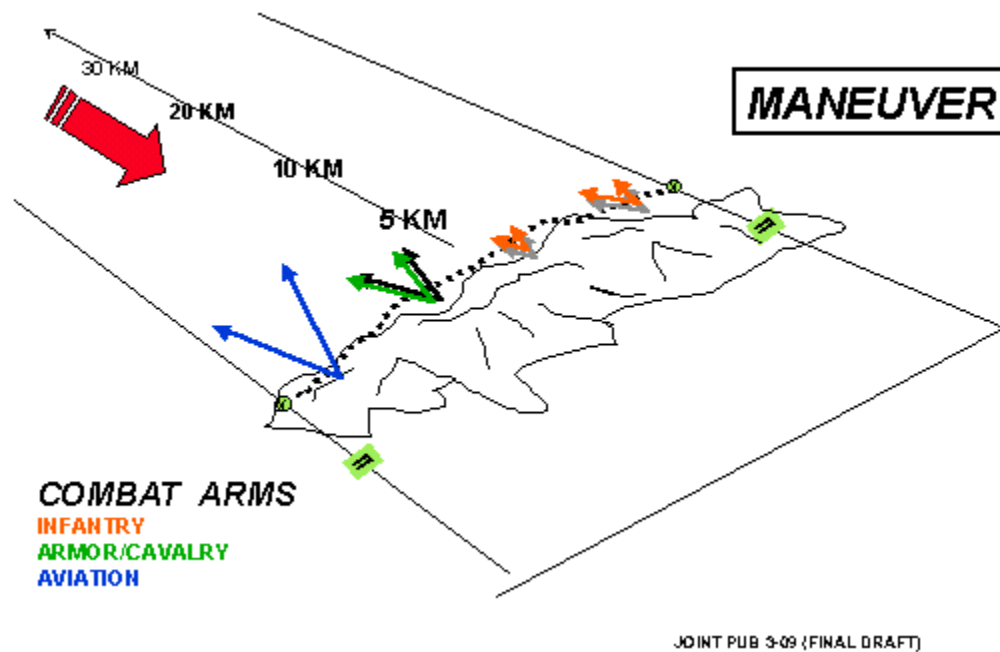


Combat Arms BOS

MANEUVER BRIGADES

Now that you know what a division is, this section will cover the functions of the units within the division. The unit functions will be described by the Battlefield Operating System (BOS), as described in Lesson 1.

The division is organized around its combat arms maneuver brigades: armor or infantry. These maneuver brigades either attack or defend. They close with and fight the enemy with direct fires from rifles, tanks, and anti-tank missile systems. The three maneuver brigades of the division are supported in the direct fire battle by the division aviation brigade. The aviation brigades attack helicopters, provide long-range missile fires against enemy formations. Since helicopters are not limited by terrain, they are very effective in maneuvering rapidly on the battlefield to meet an enemy threat. In the diagram below, the maneuver brigades are defending a ridge. The enemy is attacking, symbolized by the large red arrow.



The dashed-line in front of the ridge shows the forward edge of the battle area (where the maneuver units expect to engage the enemy with direct fires from their weapons systems). The "V" shaped arrows indicate where the defending troops are pointing their weapons, and the approximate maximum range they can shoot.

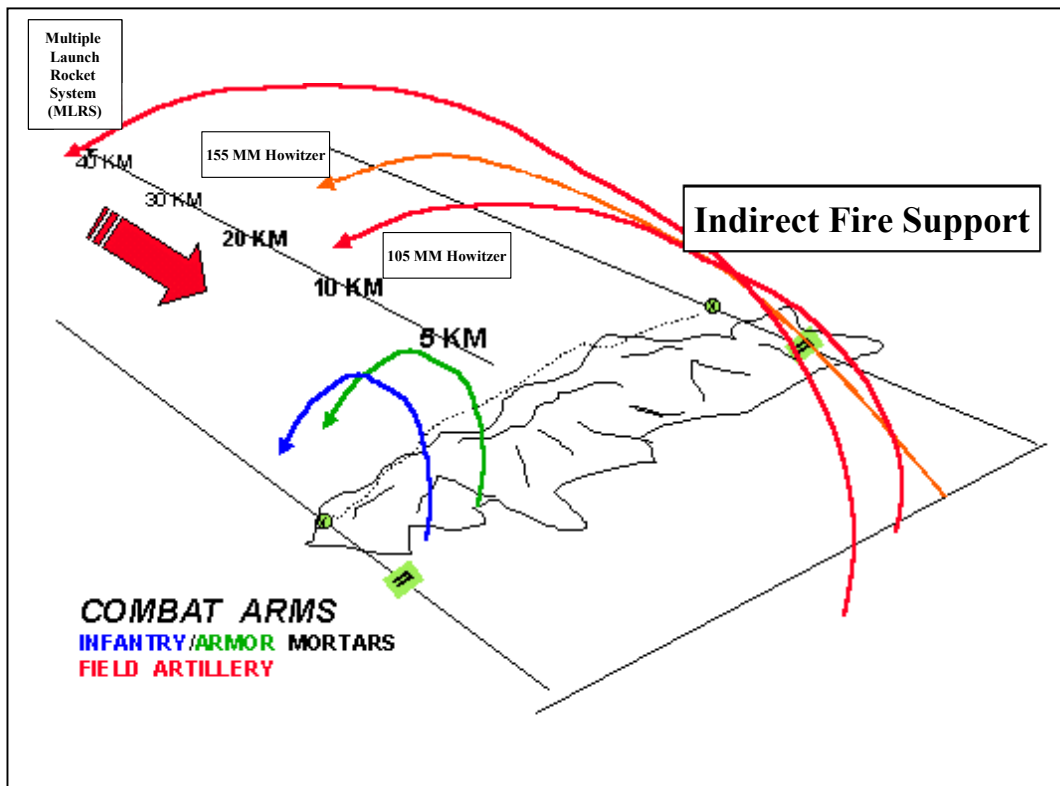
While the bulk of the combat forces are shown here, they receive assistance from other units that have longer-range weapons or special characteristics.

Fire Support BOS/ Air Defense BOS

Field artillery adds lethal long-range weapons to support the maneuver brigades. These fires come from large cannons or missiles aimed at unseen enemy forces or forces out of range of the maneuver element's weapons.

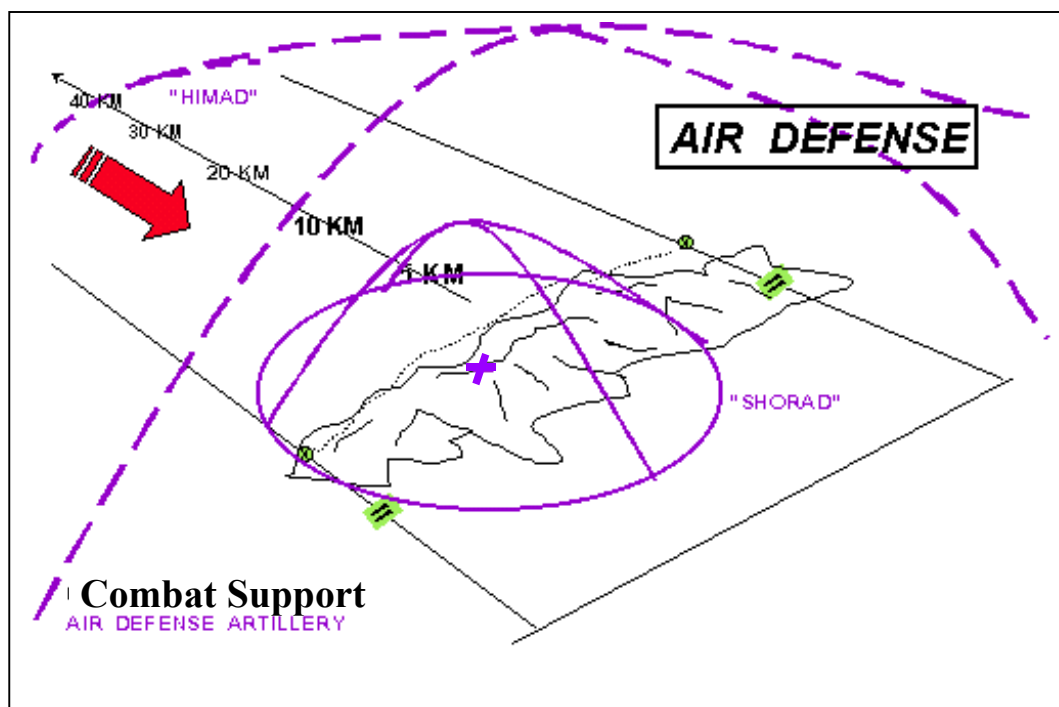
Air defense artillery is responsible for shooting down any enemy airplanes or helicopters that try to attack friendly troops. It is like adding a protective "umbrella" to the maneuver units.

Maneuver units have their own indirect fire support mortars that shoot at higher angles and shorter ranges than field artillery units do. Mortars are used to support maneuver units in the direct fire battle.



Field artillery units have cannons that can shoot attacking units at distances up to 30 KM. These cannons are either towed by trucks (towed artillery) or are mounted within tank-like vehicles and move on their own (self-propelled).

Indirect fire support can come from missiles that can strike targets as far as 50km away. The US Army uses a vehicle called the Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS) for this purpose.



Air defense units form protective "umbrellas" over maneuver units. In this picture, the purple "X" shows the location of a short-range air defense system (SHORAD) emplaced on the ridge. This system (like a *STINGER* missile) would be responsible for shooting-down any enemy aircraft within the "dome."

This SHORAD umbrella would fall within a larger umbrella covered by a high-to-middle range air defense system (HIMAD), such as the *PATRIOT MISSILE*. This HIMAD system's range is so large that it cannot be completely shown on the illustration. However, if you look at its front arc on the top left corner, you can imagine how large its umbrella would be. The Patriot missile system provides defense against both enemy aircraft and enemy long-range indirect fire missile systems.

Mobility/ Survivability BOS



COMBAT SUPPORT UNITS

Combat Engineers

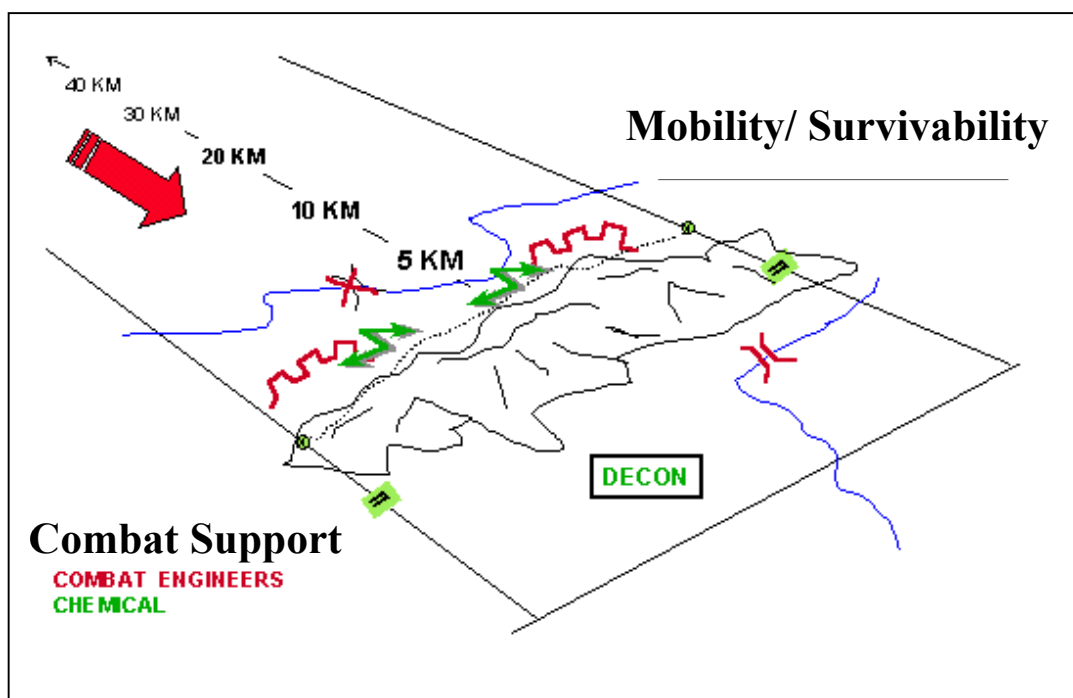
Combat Engineers support maneuver units by constructing field fortifications, improving the mobility of friendly forces, or denying the enemy freedom of movement on the battlefield. In a defense, they will emplace minefields, erect wire obstacles, dig tank and BFV fighting positions, dig tank ditches, or build field fortifications to protect friendly troops, supplies, and command and control headquarters. Additionally, they could be called upon to demolish bridges or roads to slow-down or stop enemy movements. The

picture below shows (in red) a blown bridge and two obstacles (the blocked lines) designed to force the enemy to either halt or move into the open area in the middle. A bridge was also built to facilitate friendly movement on the right-side of the picture.

In the offense, combat engineers breach enemy obstacles (mine fields, wire obstacles, etc.) and enhance the mobility of friendly forces by bridging water obstacles, enemy tank ditches, and restricted terrain.

Chemical Units

Chemical units are experts in detecting enemy chemical and biological weapons use (like anthrax or nerve agents) and protecting friendly units from their effects by marking contaminated areas. They decontaminate Soldiers and their equipment or vehicles as required, and constantly track environmental conditions that multiply chemical weapons effects. Chemical or biological contaminated areas influence where maneuver units can and cannot go. Chemical units also help plan and employ smoke to conceal friendly units or deny enemy use to certain areas.



Command and Control BOS

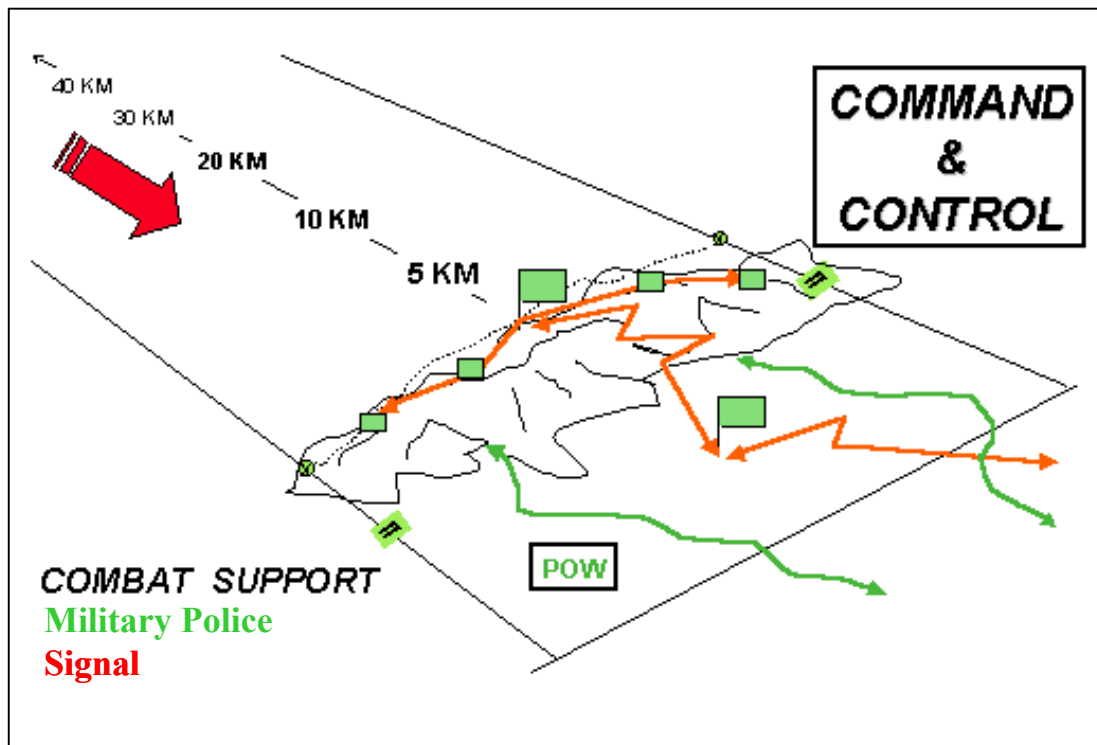
Military Police (MP) units and Signal units enhance the maneuver unit's ability to control actions not in the main battle area and to communicate internally and with other units (signal).

MILITARY POLICE

Military Police protect critical areas and facilities behind the front lines (such as bridges, command posts, major road intersections) to free combat units for front line duty. They also help enforce law and order among the ranks of friendly units and civil populations when necessary. One major MP role is to enhance command and control by providing Battlefield Area Circulation, such as directing refugee movement or clearing roads for forward-moving units. MP units will also guard and assist in the movement of enemy prisoners of war out of the battlefield area.

MP units (shown by the green boxes) support command and control functions by protecting command posts, major communication centers, and road intersections/bridges. They would also man traffic control points keeping military traffic moving swiftly and in the right direction. MPs also control refugee traffic and keep civilians out of harm's way.

MPs can fight the "rear battle," meaning that they act as infantry if a fight with the enemy or guerilla forces erupts behind the main battle area. They also operate detainment camps for enemy prisoners of war (EPWs) or terrorists.



SIGNAL

Signal units ensure that all units can communicate through courier, radio, telephone, digital, or satellite systems. Signal units ensure that orders and reports can be given over far-ranging distances as quickly as possible.

Signal units provide support to all units within a division. They ensure that all units can communicate at all times free from enemy interference and in a secure mode. The red lines indicate the reciprocal flow of communications traffic from front lines units and headquarters elements. Although the lines do not show it, all communications traffic will have multiple routes by radio (FM, AM, UHF/VHF), telephone, or satellite systems.

Intelligence BOS



MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

Military Intelligence (MI) units are responsible for collecting and analyzing information, producing intelligence, and predicting enemy plans and actions.

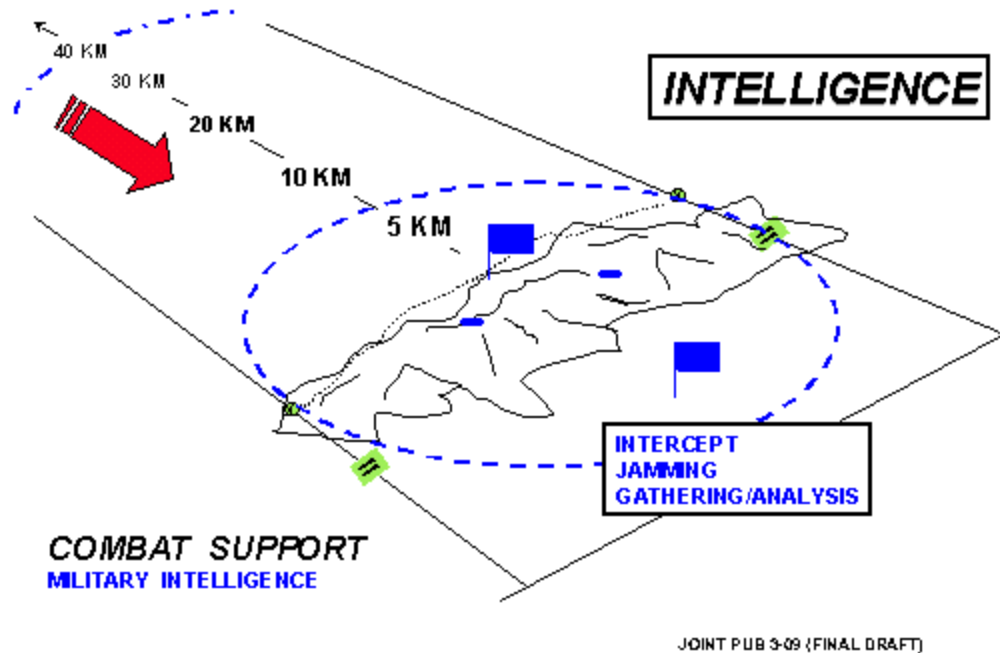
MI units provide the maneuver unit commanders with detailed information on the enemy, his capabilities, his interests, his strengths and weaknesses, and a detailed analysis of the terrain in which the unit will operate, especially trafficability and mobility for cross-country movement.

MI units conduct the "silent war" by collecting, analyzing, and disseminating information about the enemy. They do this using signals, human, and imagery intelligence.

They play an active role by intercepting enemy radio messages, jamming enemy transmissions, and directing reconnaissance missions. They also interrogate enemy prisoners of war and interview local indigenous personnel for information.

Additionally, MI units conduct counter-intelligence and deception missions designed to thwart enemy intelligence gathering activities and preserve friendly unit security.

Intelligence on the enemy is gathered by systems that provide information on the enemy across the full length of the battlefield -- deep, close, and rear. Other systems can be used to gather intelligence, such as remotely piloted aircraft and satellite imagery.



Combat Service Support BOS

The Combat Service Support (CSS) branches provide services and specialized support to combat and combat support units alike. They fix, fuel, arm, move, and supply a unit and keep it fully operational.

Combat Service Support Branches include:

- **Ordnance** -- Ordnance units provide ammunition to combat units -- everything from bullets to missiles. They also repair broken or battle-damaged vehicles and equipment.
- **Quartermaster** -- Quartermaster units stock and distribute all supplies that a unit needs on a daily basis: ammunition, food, water, gasoline, toilet paper, clothing, repair parts, etc. Quartermaster units also provide special services like water purification, laundry, and bath facilities.
- **Transportation** - Transportation units haul supplies to the front-line units in trucks or arrange for helicopters to deliver it.
- **Medical** - Medical units treat and evacuate wounded soldiers from the battlefield and look for health threats, such as malaria or cholera to Soldiers and local populations.

All CSS units provide their supplies and services via a Main Supply Route (MSR).

CSS units usually group their assets into “trains” (supply areas). Maneuver battalions will position its "trains" with its parent Brigade Support Area (BSA). The BSA is located well to the rear in the battle area to protect it from enemy action. Field medical units will also be located in both the trains and the BSA to provide medical treatment for and evacuation of injured soldiers.

Special Operations Forces



Special Operations Forces (SOF) are not normally part of Army divisions, although civil affairs and psychological detachments or units can be assigned to support divisions in combat operations. Most SOF are regionally oriented, capable of rapid deployment, and equipped for all weather, all-terrain, worldwide deployment to support our national security interests.

The Army's SOF currently consist of Special Forces, Ranger, Psychological Operations, Civil Affairs, Special Operations Aviation units, and Special Mission units.

SPECIAL FORCES

Special Forces (SF) units perform five doctrinal missions: Foreign Internal Defense, Unconventional Warfare, Special Reconnaissance, Direct Action, and Counter-Terrorism. These missions make Special Forces unique in the U.S. military, because it is employed in both peacetime and war.

Foreign Internal Defense operations, SF's main peacetime mission, are designed to help friendly developing nations by working with their military and police forces to improve their technical skills, understanding of human rights issues, and to help with humanitarian and civic action projects.

Unconventional Warfare (UW) includes a broad spectrum of military and paramilitary operations conducted in enemy-held, enemy-controlled, or politically sensitive areas. UW includes, but is not limited to, guerilla warfare, evasion and escape, subversion, sabotage, and other operations of a low visibility, covert, or clandestine nature. Often SF units are required to perform additional, or collateral, activities outside their primary missions. These collateral activities are coalition warfare/support, combat search and rescue, security assistance, peacekeeping, humanitarian assistance, counter-mine, and counter-drug operations.

RANGERS

The 75th Ranger Regiment, composed of three Ranger battalions, is the premier light-infantry unit of the United States Army. The 75th Ranger Regiment is a flexible, highly trained and rapidly deployable light infantry force with specialized skills that enable it to be employed against a variety of conventional and Special Operations targets. Special military operations conducted by the ranger regiment include strike operations, usually

deep penetration, and special light infantry operations. Strike operations include raids, interdiction, and recovery operations. Special light infantry operations include many of the light infantry missions assigned to airborne, air assault, or light infantry battalions and brigades. These operations are conducted in support of combat operations at all levels of intensity.

PSYCHOLOGICAL OPERATIONS/ CIVIL AFFAIRS

Although Civil Affairs and Psychological Operations activities often complement each other, each operates individually in support of field commanders. Civil Affairs soldiers are the field commander's link to the civil authorities and civilians in his area of operation. With specialists in every area of the government, they can assist a host government meet its people's needs and maintain a stable and viable civil administration.

Civil Affairs soldiers possess unique training, skills, and experience. These soldiers bring to the Army finely honed skills practiced daily in the civilian sector such as judges, physicians, bankers, health inspectors and fire chiefs. The majority of Civil Affairs units are part of the U.S. Army Reserves.

Psychological Operations (PSYOP) soldiers use persuasion to influence perceptions and encourage desired behavior of both enemy soldiers and civilians. The cornerstone of PSYOP is truth, credibly presented to convince a given audience to cease resistance or take actions favorable to friendly forces. Psychological Operations units also have soldiers with unique skills. These soldiers are communicators who provide the commander with the ability to communicate information to large audiences via radio, television, leaflets, and loudspeakers. The PSYOP soldier's language skills, regional orientation, and knowledge of communication media provide a means of delivering critical information to varied audiences.

U.S. Army PSYOP forces plan and execute the Joint Force Commanders' PSYOP activities at the strategic, operational, and tactical levels; support all special operations missions; and conduct PSYOP in support of consolidation missions. U.S. Army PSYOP group and battalion headquarters are structured to provide command and control of subordinate units that conduct PSYOP missions. As with Civil Affairs units, the majority of the PSYOP units are part of the U.S. Army Reserves.

Special Operations Aviation Regiment (SOAR)

The 160th Special Operations Aviation Regiment (Airborne) provides aviation support to Army special operations forces. The Regiment consists of modified OH-6 light observation helicopters, MH-60 utility helicopters and MH-47 medium-lift helicopters. Units plan and conduct air operations in all operational environments across the spectrum of conflict. They are specially trained and equipped to conduct operations as part of an Army special operations task force (ARSOTF) or joint special operations task force (JSOTF). Units are trained and equipped to infiltrate, resupply, and exfiltrate U.S. Special Operations Forces and other designated personnel.

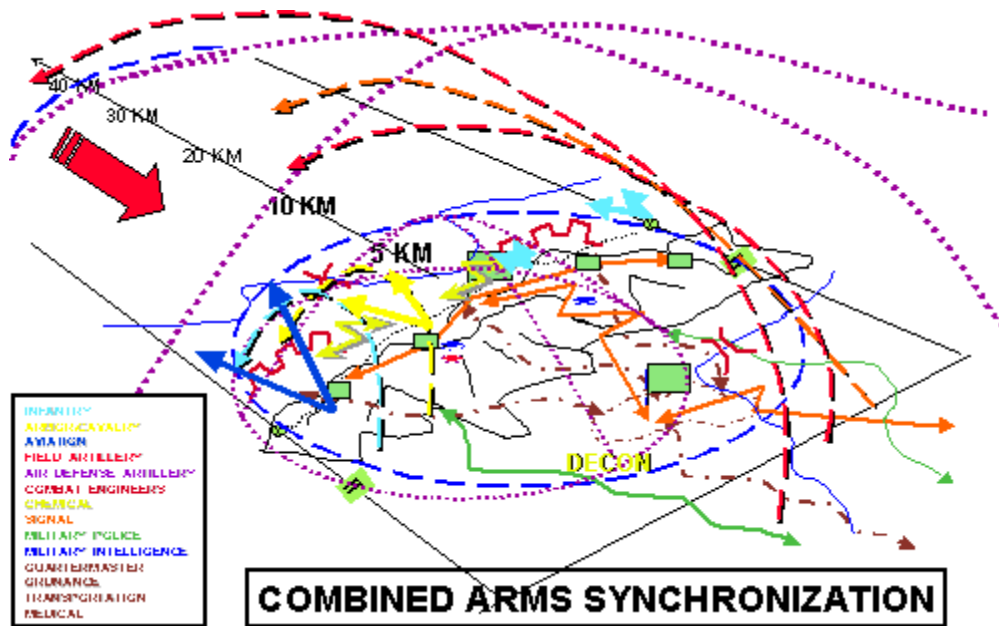
Combined Arms Units

Army forces at the Battalion level and echelons above (Brigade, Division, Corps, etc.) prefer to fight (and train) not as separate Branches (e.g., Armor, Infantry, Engineer, Signal, Transportation, etc.), but rather as a Combined Arms force, simultaneously integrating the combat, combat support, and combat service support toward a common mission. All are integrated horizontally at each command echelon and vertically between command echelons to facilitate fully integrated operations in the dimensions of time, space, resources and mission. Combined arms warfare produces synergistic effects allowing the strengths of each unit to be maximized.

The integration of these various units into a fighting force is referred to as task organizing for combat. At the Brigade level, a task-organized force is called a Brigade Combat Team (BCT). For example, a Mechanized Infantry Brigade is organized according to its Table of Organization & Equipment (see Lesson 1) with two Mechanized Infantry Battalions and one Armor Battalion. The BCT will receive additional units to support the BCT in combat, such as an Artillery Battalion, Engineer Battalion, and a Forward Support Battalion, as well as other combat support and combat service support units. Task organizing in this manner will occur in this manner for training exercises or combat operations.

Within the BCT, the commander will task organize battalions to fight with both tanks and BFVs in a battalion - this organization is known as a Task Force. Normally, one mechanized infantry battalion will remain pure, one will be a task force with a company of armor added to the battalion, and the armor battalion will receive one mechanized infantry company to become a task force. Task organizing can also be implemented at the Company level. At the Company level, the integrated force is referred to as a Company Team.

A task-organized unit synchronizes all battlefield operating systems on the battlefield. The preparation of a combined arms team for combat is like preparing a new football team with no returning starters, for its first football game and season. It takes time, practice, leadership, and a common focus. When the Army conducts this practice, it is called training. The most realistic preparation for combat is the conduct of combined arms maneuver training on Army installations. The difficulty of synchronizing all of the BOS (previously discussed in this lesson) is displayed on the chart below. The intent of the maneuver training on the installations is to ensure that Commanders have an opportunity to practice this synchronization on the ground, ***while providing a trained and ready force capable of deploying anywhere in the world, fighting our nations battles, and winning.***



Joint Forces

Army forces seldom operate unilaterally. The Army executes missions as a part of a Joint Force in the conduct of joint military operations across the full spectrum of conflict. Joint Forces is a term applied to units comprised of two or more Military services operating under a single joint force commander. For example, a joint force headquarters will normally include units from the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, and Coast Guard and may include units from other countries.

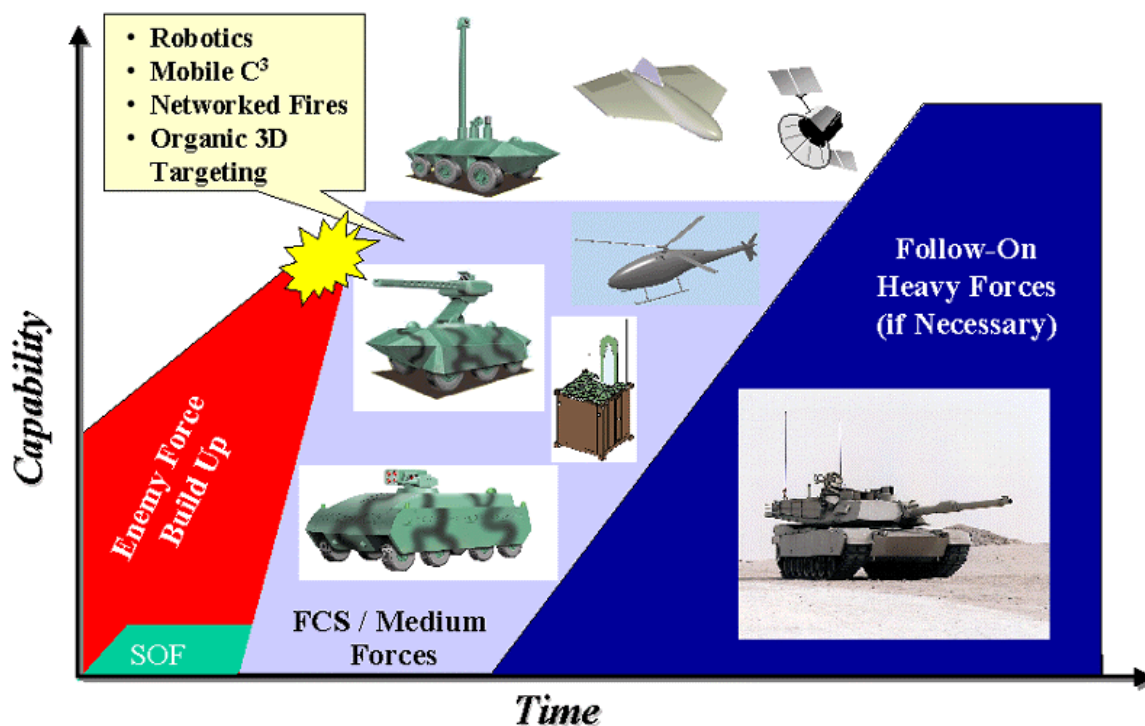
Global security demands one flexible, formidable, fighting joint force, utilizing the best people and assets from each of the services to improve combat effectiveness. The joint force, because of its flexibility and responsiveness, will remain the key to operational success in the future.

The Army Future Force

As introduced in Lesson 2, the Army is simultaneously developing the Future Force to fill a variety of strategic, operational, and tactical purposes under a new Future Force alignment

In the future a Unit of Action (UA) will replace the Brigade, Unit of Employment level 1 (UE1) will replace today's divisions; and the Units of Employment level 2 (UE2) will replace the current corps structure.

The diagram depicts how the Future Force may be employed: As enemy forces build up the Special Operation Forces (SOF) will be inserted to perform a number of functions: intelligence, shaping operations, and civil-military operations. SOF would be followed by the Medium Forces operating with Future Combat Systems (FCS) to perform the full spectrum of warfare as the mission required. If the operations required sustained combat operations then follow heavy forces would reinforce existing units.



Quiz

1. Which type of division listed below is NOT one of the Army's major types of divisions?
 - a. Air Assault
 - b. Armor
 - c. Heavy Infantry
2. You work at Fort USA. You notice that the division stationed at Fort USA has a lot of M1A1 tanks, as well as other tracked vehicles, assigned to it. Which of the following is true?
 - a. The division is an Armor division
 - b. The division is a "light" division
 - c. The division is a "heavy" division
3. True or False. The separate battalions and companies in a heavy or light division are not necessary for the division to operate efficiently.
4. Engineer and Chemical units are considered to be combat support (CS) troops. What special BOS function do they satisfy?
 - a. Maneuver
 - b. Intelligence
 - c. Mobility / Countermobility
5. Why do commander's task-organize their units?
 - a. To give some other commander one of their "weaker" subordinate units.
 - b. To give maneuver commanders more units to expend when casualty rates increase.
 - c. To give maneuver commanders more units so they maximize their combat potential.
6. Task-organizing units is a common and necessary practice in the Army. A division commander decides he will task-organize his units before deploying overseas on an exercise. What are task-organized battalions called?
 - a. Task Forces
 - b. Company Teams
 - c. Combat Teams

Answers



1. C
2. C
3. False
4. C
5. C
6. A